## WASHINGTON.

Butler in the Part of Hercules in the House.

Superfluity of Financial Speechmaking.

The Specific Charges Against the District of Columbia Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874. The Molety Investigation-Testimony

pended upon that the mercantile community, if

made to feel that day had dawned at last, and that

the era of justice had come, would be emboldened

to tell the true history of their wrongs with-out fear of further outrage and op-

mittee were suppressed by the other members

of the committee. A Senator of the highest in-

tegrity and respectability, it is alleged, says that

Bliss, now District Attorney at New York, ac-

knowledged that he had the witnesses for the de-

fence regularly trained. The committee did not

the House in the spring of 1872, and which prom-

lsed some slight protection to the books of mer-

chants while in the hands of special agents, was

dropped in the Senate Committee of Judiciary,

Mr. Jackson Schultz and the Jewel of

Consistency.

An amusing occurrence transpired in the Senate

to-day when Mr. Jackson S. Schultz came over to

get a copy of the report of the evidence taken by

the Senate Committee of Retrenchment and Inves-

tigation, applying to Senator Bayard for the docu

ment. The latter said that when they were at

work exposing Jayne they were not invored by

Mr. schultz's assistance, but even met his opposi

tion, as he was at that time on the side of the Cus-

tom House authorities and in favor of Jayne, while

The Superfluity of Speechmaking on

Finance-Is the End of the Affliction

In the Senate, as was anticipated, a speech was

made to-day by Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who

has been prominent in making arguments favor-

ing an increase in the circulation. The Senator

expressed views as heretofore, advocating that

something be done to relieve the country, with the

exception that what he said was in part intended

as a reply to the contractionists, and especially to

Senator Schurz. It would seem that the time for

making speeches on finance had passed, as was

evidenced in the slim attendance of Senators and

gallery listeners; but the young Western Senator

had his full say, and, though in a weakened condi-

tion from recent iliness, he dealt out earnest blows

in behalf of the West. He consumed the entire

session. General Logan is to follow to-morrow on

finance, in reply to Senator Schurz, and then

gather for action and proceed to take a vote.

Unless by way of explanation or in response to

some attack he who will obtrude another speech will have hardibood indeed or be overwhelmed by

a buoyancy which can only float him on the sea of

of which is nerved for now, any addition would

be likely to empty the Senate of clerks, pages and

At the close of Senator Ferry's remarks the Senate

went into executive session and then adjourned. Bitter Attacks on Butler as the

Defender of the Sanborn System of

In the House, with the exception of a discussion

on the killing of buffaloes in the West, the only

matter of interest was a much enjoyed and spicy

game at small swords, which came on during the

debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr.

Beck made one of his usual trip hammer speeches,

lasting an hour, in which, as usual, he arraigned

the extravagance of the administration. Toward

the close of it he attacked the Sanborn contract,

which is now under discussion by the Ways and

Means Committee, of which he is a member. This

brought the Essex statesman into the fight. Then

down noon him in quick succession came Messrs.

Dawes, Haie (of Maine), Foster, Hawley and Sam

Randal flinging contemptuous defiance in the teeth

of the soldier statesman, who bowed in angry sub-

statistical and appropriational armor, and re-

pelled the assault of Mr. Beck with what was re-

debate that Mr. Simmons' friend will catch ho

drubbings, and from all sides will he be saluted

with attacks calculated to bring him down from

Special Charges Made at Last in the

affairs of this District had quite an interesting session to-day, owing to the submission of special charges against the Board of Public Works. There will be a session with closed doors to-morrow, when

the case will be read up by the members, and on

Thursday the argument of counsel will be heard to

determine how far the committee will feel author-

The Howard Court of Inquiry assembled at noon

to-day. All the members were present excepting

Colonel Getty, who will be here to-night. Genera

Howard was present with his counsel, Alexander

P. Ketcham and George W. Dyer, of New York.

The Court organized. The session was mainly

ized to go in sending for persons and papers. The Howard Court of Inquiry

Close Session of the Committee. The Joint Committee of Investigation into the

District of Columbia luvestigation-A

his assumed elevation.

garded as ability and accuracy. As soon as the report comes from the committee on the Sanborn matter the evidences are unmistakable in to-day's

mission. General Garfield then appeared

Contracts-What May Be Expected.

Beyond the speeches announced, the hearing

he is now his most determined opponent.

and never was reported to Congress.

The efforts of the sub-com-

day as to the proper construction of the Pacific Railroad laws was made in pursuance of a resolution offered by Mr. Conkling last spring directing the committee to inquire and report at the De-cember session whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any other company authorized to build Taken in 1872-How the Developments a branch road to connect therewith, or any assignee Then Made Were Covered Up. of such company, will be entitled to lands or bonds The capacity of the law of 1867 relating to molefor any road which such company may hereafter ties and the seizures of books and papers for construct. Investigation disclosed the fact that itting of the practice of extortion, oppression the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and blackmail upon merchants and importers, Company is the only one making such claim, and was fully developed by testimony taken in 1872 by the committee therefore confined themselves to the Senate Committee of Investigation and Rethis claim. After giving an extended history of this claim they speak of the suggestion which has been made that the Senate should not undertake trenchment, who visited New York for that purpose. The testimony of Jayne himself fully developed the system of outrage and plunder which then existed. The whole mercantile community to decide upon the questions involved, but should rather provide for leaving the whole matter were terrorized, and no man was found who would to the courts. They reply that it is almost come voluntarily before the committee and expose an everyday occurrence for Congress to dethe wrongs which he had either suffered or knew clare the true intent of an existing statute, to have been practised upon others. The facts are and they know of no higher duty devolving upon the lawmaking power. This claim, they fully reported in the three volumes of testimony taken before the committee, but the number of say, has remained, in all reason, long enough copies which were printed was so small as to a subject for examination and re-examination, for nount to a partial suppression of the evidiscussion and rediscussion, before the departdence, Whatever of investigation there was ments and a theme for comments in the press and these wrongs was due almost solely the minority of the committee, as forum, and should be set at rest by the earliest and the most authoritative action, and especially because the adverse claimant has vested rights the the record will disclose. There is a moral certainty that the records of these seizures and forfeitures declaration of Congress cannot interfere theredoes not pretend to be their full and entire history, with nor affect their standing before judicial and the number of cases where extortions have tribunals. At the conclusion of a long argument, been practised on innocent importers can only be imagined and inferred from the detailed accounts of which is elaborated in the report, the committee express their unqualified belief that the claim of the cases which were made public. Enormous as this company to be entitled to lands and subsidies have been the profits of men like Jayne, Howe, for an extension of its road some 225 miles, to con nect with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near the them, how much greater, in all human probability, one-hundreath meridian, is not warranted by the will they be if the long, dark list of their unrelaw, and they, therefore, recommend the passage of a bill declaring that by the Pacific Railroad acts ported seizures and extortions should ever be fully made known! A leading lawyer in the Senof 1864 and 1866 lands and bonds were granted to said company for 100 miles next to the Missouri says, "That this end may be reached government set the example of River, and no more. The bill thus reported is a granting a rehearing to every man who asks copy of that introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana it, and let him have his case tried before officials in the House of Representatives last December. who have not large direct pecuniary interest in Government Relations with the Induscondemning him, as is the case under present trious Indians in Southern Idaho. laws." It is felt that if every merchant who has The House Committee on Indian Affairs have been robbed knew that he had a fair chance to get directed a bill to be reported carrying out the his money back from the Treasury, and by private agreement concluded in November last with Banaction could force these harpies, called "special nock and other Indians in Southern Idaho by Genagents," to discorge their plunder, it could be deeral Shanks, a member of the committee. This

report any measure for relief or reform, and ment in that capacity, and in that way are improv everything has been smothered up since the investigation, and the other members of the committee The New York Naval Office. were not able to get up any bill, nor did the com-It is positively asserted here to-night by promimittee report any bill. The one which came from

nent gentlemen that to-morrow the President will withdraw the nomination of General Hillyer as General Appraiser of Merchandise at the request of that gentleman, and that he will send his name to the Senate as Naval Officer of the Port of New York in the place of Mr. Ladin.

agreement requires that the Indians shall not have

the privilege to hunt off the reservation without

the written permission of the agent. It is especially

agreed that no white persons shall be permitted to

reside on the reservation other than those under the employ and pay of the United States or desig-

nated by the agent. The Indians are to be gathered

at Fort Hall reservation, and every male Indian is

to have a horse and a cow. It is a remarkable fac-

that thirty-seven Indian signers to the agreement

call themselves laborers. General Shanks says

tnese Indians are always glad to obtain employ-

War department relating to the alleged irregularities.

he Bankrupt Bill To Be Reported with Non-Concurrence in the Amendments. The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day

directed General Butler to report back the Bank-rupt bill to the House with the recommendation

that the Senate amendments be not concurred in and that a committee of conference be asked. Mr.

Butler is now prepared to make such a report. The committee are nearly equally divided, but the majority are inclined to adhere to the House

hill repealing the law.

A Check Upon the Land Claims of the

tral Branch.

Union Pacific Railroad Along Its Cen-

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-

Confirmation of Nominations. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Cassius G. Foster, United States Judge for Kanass, and of M. P. Berry, Collector of Customs or Alaska.

### THE MOIETY SYSTEM.

Continuation of the Testimony-Special Agent Jayne Recalled-Apology for the Law and Its Enforcement-Fifteen Per Cent of the Revenue Lost Through Frauds.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874. In the Committee on Ways and Means this morning a telegram addressed to Representative Shell don, from the Collector at New Orleans, was read. asking the committee to summon Mr. Kinsella and Special Agent Lobdell, who are the best informed men in the country on customs matters.

F. B. Moulton, of the New York house of Wood ruff, Robiuson & Co., made a statement saying that during the latter part of September he dis charged a clerk from their concern, and immediately thereafter a rumor was started that they were guilty of irregularities against the govern ment. He went to see Jayne, and asked him to the matter thoroughly examined. He wanted an investigation concerning their integ-rity, as his house was the largest of the kind Senator Morton will close up, when the forces will in the country. He procured from Jayne a list of such books as he wanted and furnished them. He did not seek to know of any charge of the government or to see the adidavit if there was one. The proof slip of an article prepared for a New York paper was sent to him before it was published. He therein discovered it was said he had instructed a young man in the establishment to make entries in the cash book for the purpose of defrauding the revdoorkeepers, .when there would be no audience. enue and entering them as incidental expenses but that the conscience of the young man would not permit him to remain in their employ. He had additional reasons for the discharge of the clerk. It was supposed the public press protects cierk. It was supposed the public press protects the merchants, no matter how much the government and special agents oppress them. In the presence of two editors of the papers he called attention to the laisehoods in the article. One of them said that was news and should be published. The other was a different sort of man, and said it should not be published. Mr. Moulton took the paper to the special agent, with the request that he investigate the facts, which he did. Mr. Moulton never knew who furnished the article for publication; but in the course of the investigation he received anonymous communications on the subject. Mr. Moulton spoke of

mous communications on the subject. Mr. Moulton spoke of

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM,
and in this connection alluded to the sait case as connected with mis house, arguing that intent should be considered in an allegation of iraud. He had not an exaited opinion of spies and informers. They reminded him of a scene he witnessed in Fiorida—a flock of buzzards in a tree waiting the decomposition of an alligator so that they might pounce upon it. He shuddered when he invested the civilization of the world represented something better than buzzards and alligators. It had been stated that he came here at the instance of General Butler. There was some truth in that, the saw General Butler several weeks ago and said to him that this was

A HARD CASE,
and he wanted to get out of it. General Butler replied, "Come before the Committee on Ways and Means and show them how hard it is." Their difficulty was not with the Treasury Department, it was outside. His house had been proved not guilty of any intentional fraud in delivering salt without a custom house permit. During one year the House itself lost \$16,000 or \$5,000; but the forreiture involved \$4,000,000. The House paid \$50,000 in settlement, not as a threat, but as the easiest way to settle the controversy.

Mr. Kelley said the case of the petitioners had never been closed, and recalled B. G. Jayne, who explained the laws in relation to invoices and the required eath of the actual cost and the market value. The isws require verity and nothing more. There is no right to alter the invoices, but addition must be made to the entry to make the market value. The goods must be invoiced as purchased, Dutles must be assessed on the actual value. The invoices the section of the act of 1867, which authorizes the section of the act of 1867, which authorizes the section of the act of 1867, which authorizes the section of the conficers and informers, the repeal of the provisions giving moieties to officers and informers, the repeal of the provisions giving moieties to officers and informe THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM,
THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM,

devoted to hearing the correspondence of the

tions of the law after the delivery of goods, and that the decision of officers at the time of importation be conclusive for and against the importer and the government, and that the penalty should be commensurate with the offence, and the forfeit of goods be limited to the goods not properly invoiced. These provisions were opposed, foo the reasons that the law is unconstitutional, because it is contrary to the spirit of the age and unnecessarily severe and oppressive; be-

properly invoiced. These provisions were opposed, for the reasons that the law is unconstitutional, because it is contrary to the spirit of the age and unnecessarily severe and oppressive; because in its operation it has been found subject to abuses, and further, that its tendency is to drive commerce out of American to foreign lands.

"ON THE HOMESTRETCH."

Mr. Jayne briefly argued the constitutional point in support of seizures of books and papers, remarking that there is a natural adversion to paying the exactions of the government. He believed they were now on the homestretch of old times. The effects of the demoralization growing out of the war were more serious than the loss of life and blood. We are in a day of wind and extravagant speculation and there is more evident disposition to avoid taxation than at any other time. He believed that frauds sgainst the government are lessening and that there is an improvement in political and social morals fif laws are necessary at all they are necessary to protect the revenue of the United States and to protect honest merchants. The law is not too severe if properly administered. It was the duty of a Treasury agent to perform the duties of his office in the detection of frauds on the revenue, and they are subject to mes and penalties if they are unfaithful. He knew nothing of the business of professional informers. The books and papers of a house are taken on the warrant of a pistrict Judge, it first being necessary to show that there is probable cause. If otherwise, the aggreed party has the right to redress. A firm in New York did bring suit in such a case and did recover.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.
The committee had been told that all the books and papers of merchants were taken away without the required legal identification. This was not the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. The District Autorney, Noah Davis, took the responsibility of having the service of the warrant waived. Something had been said here about his testimony before the Senate special committee whi

Evening Session.

He would repeat nere that never an unkind word passed between him and an importer.

Evening Session.

Mr. Jayne resumed his statement before the committee this evening. He had not come here to defend any outrage that has been committed in the name of the law or under the law. The committee had been told that books and papers had been kept out of the hands of merchants, so that they were prevented from setting their accounts or transacting their current business. He knew of no cases where parties have not been admitted at all times to see their books or take any data from them they may choose. Every possible facility is given to them. If wrongs are committed the Courts are open at all times to hear grievances, and, if any order has been disobeyed the remedy is with the Courts. The committee had been told by a gentleman now present (Mr. Schultz) that he had been going around among merchants and feeling the pulse of various patients. He had all respect for the honesty of purpose of that gentleman, but if you were to array all the convicts of all the penitentiaries in a row and ask them, "Are you guilty?" there would be one universal "No!" If it were true that abuses exist under the law, and men have been mulet for technical errors, there should be such legislation as would do away with such abuses. The arguments that the present system would drive trade from American into foreign hands are not sound and just. He their referred to various cases of trands and how frauds are committed, such frauds as have been called "technical errors." Obtaining a clue to frauds he traced them to the end and made the wrongdoers tell the truth. He produced indictments against certain men, but they had to be molte prossed, because their books could not be used in criminal prosecutions. Their letters instructed their agents in Boston, New Orleans and elsewhere how to act in order to carry out the collusions for

the Custom House.

cate invoice in the cart loads which are brought to the Custom House.

The business at New York cannot be properly and accurately transacted with the force at present allowed, and in some departments in-adequate salaries are given. Congress would do a wise thing if it would vote \$30,090,000 to put up a custom bouse where all the business could be done. The increased duties the government would receive with increased business would make this a wise expenditure. The entire Battery should be covered with a custom house. Jayne, continuing his showing how irauds are committed, said he was not here to cover up wrong. Let those who have done wrong suffer for their misdeeds. But he was here to answer the severest indictment ever brought against a living man, and he was here to "tell the answer the severest indictment ever brought against a living man, and he was here to "tell the truth, the whole truth and normal so help him God." In the course of his remarks so help him God." In the course of his remarks he said he had always acted without pashe said he had always acted without pashe said he said ath, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, help him God." In the course of his remarks he said he had always acted without passion or maice, his only motive being to serve the right and establish the truth. He said the law of 1867 ought to be amended in several particulars. He would put his proposition in form. If there was anything wrong or doubtful in the oath prescribed, it should be made plain as daylight, so that no man may err. But it you loosen the obligations men are under to pay taxes or revenue, you cannot collect the money.

money.

TAKING OF PRIVATE BOOKS.

Mr. Roberts, of the committee, asked Mr. Jayne whether he, in any case, had taken from the merchants any books other than those bearing on the charges of fraud.

Mr. Jayne replied that it was the intention in every case to confine the act of seizure to the commercial books of the house; books had occasionally been taken other than those required, but not intentionally. He further said that he had never opposed the settlement of cases. He made recommendations only when the Secretary asked for them. He never employed counsei but once in a case before the Secretary, and that was to prevent a man from consummating a dishonorable scheme.

Mr. Foster inquired whom he employed a scounsel.

Mr. Jayne replied—General Butler. On questions of law which he did not understand he had consulted that gentleman. He paid him \$1,500, besides the lee in the Phelps & Dodge case. He had consulted General Butler in three or four

ther cases.
Mr. Foster asked the witness questions with reother cases.

Mr. Foster asked the witness questions with regard to the case of Woodruf, Robinson Co., and Mr. Jayne said he thought the amount they paid—\$50,090—was in excess. The information on which they were required to pay that amount originally came from a man named Hayes, formerly in their employment. In answer to another question, he said the money had not yet been distributed, and that \$5,000 was more than Hayes ought to receive. Jayne, in reply to questions by Mr. Beck, of the committee, said in sixty-one cases in his charge fifty-two or flity-three were in consequence of

COLLUSION WITH CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

He reported them to the Secretary of the Treasury. Some of those officers are now out of place, but others are still in office; he reported the facts to the Secretary; it was no part of the functions of the special agent to do anything more than report the tacts; he thought, however, these men ought not to be in office.

Mr. Beck—You do not think it safe to carry on business where such men are kept in office?

Ar. Beck—101 do not think it sale world's obsiness where such men are kept in office?

Mr Jayne—While thieves are in office I look on the seizure of books and papers as no better than highway robbery, and so I have quit. (Laughter.)

Mr. Niblack asked Jayne to explain the discrepancy between the actual sums paid and the sums reported in the seizure cases.

Mr. Jayne explained that it was owing to deduc-

Mr. Jayne explained that it was owing to deductions for the payment of expenses.

Mr. Niblack said there was a rumor to the prejudice of an officer in the Treasury Department, namely, that Mr. Jayne had divided a portion of the moiety with a subordinate in that department, whose hostility he did not care to incur.

Mr. Jane replied that it was not true, but a gentleman there had information like himself concerning the same house. The information was discovered from the importer's books. He said to him (Jayne), "Let the case appear in your name." This was done, and they divided the money.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

# TEMPERANCE.

Dio Lewis Stirring Up the Gothamites.

Action of the Catholics in Brooklyn.

THE CAUSE IN THE WEST.

Cold Water Disciples Increasing in Ohio.

After the meeting of the clergymen of nearly all denominations in the pariors of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday afternoon last, there seems to have been a lull in the temperance storm in this city. At that meeting there were representatives who are the pride of their several congregations and an honor to their calling everywhers. The assemblage was called at the instance of the National Temperance Society, but that body was ignored, or bowed out, as it was termed, by the congregated wisdom of the pulpits of New York the moment the meeting was organized. This was literally "throwing cold water"

ized. This was literally "throwing cold water" over the cold water movement as originally inaugurated here, and its chilling effects seemed to be left amid the freezing March blasts of yesterday in all temperance quarters.

To-day, however, the war will be resumed by a gathering of the crusaders in the Methodist Episcopal church, Second avenue and 116th street, Harlem, at three P. M., and half-past seven P. M. in Beckman Hill Methodist Episcopal church, at both of which the pioneer crusader of Ohio, Dio Lewis, will appear, with Rev. W. C. Steel, and raily the temperance hosts. Miss Phæbe Cozzens, the St. Louis lawyer, will also speak at the Beckman Hill meeting.

St. Louis lawyer, will also speak at the Beckman Hill meeting.

To-morrow (Thursday) the committee appointed by the clergymen at the Young Men's Curistian Association will make a report and lay out the religious plan of the temperance campaign in this city, with suggestions in relation to legislative action on the subject.

On Friday evening there will be a grand raily of the Sons of Temperance in the Methodist Episcopal church, Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street.

Thus it will be seen that while there was yesterday a comparative truce in the crusaders' war in this city preparations have already been made for prosecuting the campaign with vigor for the balance of the week.

The Brooklyn Temperance Meeting. What was intended to be, or at least what some of the most enthusiastic advocates of temperance in Brooklyn were hopeful should be, an "unpre-cedented" demonstration of the Catholics in favor of the cause of total prohibition in the way of a mass meeting at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, turned out to be all that was antici-pated. It was feared at the hour when the proeedings should have been opened, according to the announcement of the St. Vincent de Paul Society directors, owing to the array of empty benches in the galleries which stared every one present out of countenance, that the meeting was to be a miserable failure; but such was not the case. The lact is that the demonstration was not by any means a part or parcel of the general temperance movement that is being egged on in this city and its immediate vicinity by men who expect make an honest penny by it, and by those who are really in earnest and who go not expect to make an honest penny by it; but it was simply and solely a movement

IN FAVOR OF THE POOR. It appears that over sixteen temperance societies resolved last week to make common cause last night against intemperance by the simple method of gathering together as a temperance order united, with the cross as their standard, as one body. There were many who believed that the demonstration was to be a marked and exclusiv Catholic movement in favor of the new temperance crusade as inaugurated in the West. It was nothing of the kind. Fathers Keegan and Friel, who were the orators of the evening, confined themselves to the subject of the Catholic Church and its domination over the faithful, and to the recalling

cidents in the life of Father Matthew. On the stage were Bishop Loughlin, Vicar Gen. eral Turner and the following named clergymen:-Revs. J. Kiely, of St. James' Cathedral; W. Keegan and James Moran, of the Church of the Assumpand John McGuire, of St. Peter's; James O'Ecirne and John McGuire, of St. John's; Thomas Taafe, of St. Patrick's; M. Hickey, of the Nativity; E. McCarthy, of the Visitation; Dr. Freel, of St. Charles Borromeo; James Baller, of St. Augustine's; P. M. McNamara, of St. Maiacht's; J. Creiguton and O'Donnell, of the Lady of Victory; M. O. Reilly, of Augusta, Pia., and others. The private boxes were also filled by ladies and gentlemen. tion: F. J. Francioli, of St. Peter's: James O'P. Jen.

O'Donnell, of the Lady of Victory; M. O. Reilly, of Augusta, Fia., and others. The private boxes were also filled by ladies and gentlemen.

APPRESS OF REV. FATHER EREGAN.

At eight o'clock Mr. Murtha, President of the Roman Catholic Temperance Union, called the meeting to order, and without making any speech introduced Rev. Father Keegan, of the Church of the Assumption, as the first speaker. Father Keegan was received with applause, and said that he toanked the large audience who attended in and of the poor. They had not assembled merely to discuss the vice of intemperance, but in accordance with the express wish and sanction of the venerated Bishop, and that gave them strength. They were also there in the cause of charity, which, springing from such a source as this, must bring down a blessing, not only upon the receiver, but upon the giver. Charity distributed by this thion must bring down this blessing, and works dine in the state of grace would gain rewards rom the treasury of Heaven. When a society eccived the sanction of the Church, no matter vhat that society was, it was expected that every member would live up to the strictest sense oths religious duty, and consequently they would be blessed. Without the cross and without the union, no real advance, no progress could be made. Insert motto, then, would be "the cross" and "union," and there was no such word as fail. We need not go to France to find the even effects of disunion. We had but to look across the Atlanta and there cast our eyes on the land abound which the earliest and nearest, and derest affections of their lives were catwined, and there see the baneful effects of disunion fey what had kept Ireland for centuries under the rood of her old oppressor but the want of union if while they had seen the effects of disunion they had elsewhere seen the good effects of union. The temperance men who had met here under he sanction of the Church were likewise under the roos, and each one must look upon himsel as a soldier of the cross—that is, he must be e

quenti giority their Father in heaven. (Applause.)

Dr. Friel followed the Rev. Mr. Keegan. He said that it was a glorious sight for the temperance cause to see hearity twenty societies, numbering nearly 3,000 members, as he saw before him that evening. Every one present had the consolation in knowing that he was encouraging two great virtues—temperance and charity. He would endayor, he said, to call to their minds a lew facts at to the life of the great apostle of temperance, lather Matthew. His greatness was every one, daily conversation, and we all relt that his lik recalled to mind that it had been a constant sacrifice for the eternal salvation of his fellow men. He was one of the Church, proudest heroes. He had become in a short time the moral leader of 4,000,000 « souls. What was the secret of his mastery over those souls? It was simply the application of the divine principles of Caristianity, it was meditation on the words of the Redeemer, "If ay one wish to serve me let him deny himself, tage up his cross and tohow me." Should we, asketthe preacher, only tollow Him to the mount when He preached his admirable sermon, only amid the hosannas of the Paim Sunazy, or to the decidal houts of the Good Friday? No. All should follow ha step by step. He then went on to speak of the

on to speak of the
DISASTROUS CONSQUENCES OF INTEMPERANCE,
the taients squandesd, buried in hopeless gloom;
how many cedars fym Lebanou laid low, now
many souls laid low bethe all-blasting plague of intemperance? The betims of the sin were
seen in the workhouss and in the madhouses;
aye, in early graves ad in heil, and therefore it
was the duty of all god Christians to stand between the drunkard ach his damnation. It was
meditation on these geat truths that induced
Father Matthew to lea the cause he had. The
preacher then went on tepicture several scenes in
the life of the great apose. The spirit of the good
man, he said, was yet ling, though his body had
crumbied away among the innings that were.

The meeting adjourned from Jr. Friel's address.

Forsyth Street Mehodist Episcopal

A number of the ladies ( the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church net yesterday after-noon at the residence of Rev. \ W. Barnhart, pastor of the church, No. 12 Forsyt street, for the purpose of inaugurating a practica temperance cru-

sade in their vicinity. A partial organization was effected, and it was decided to begin the work at once and defer the permanent organization until the next meeting, which will take place next week. The course decided upon by these ladies, although similar to that pursued by the Western women, is of a milder form. They propose to make their visits in twos and threes, and to call, not at those places where the liquor business is conducted exclusively, but at groceries and drug stores, where liquor is soid in small quantities to families and occasional drinkers. They think that they can make a greater impression to begin in this way, but when the tide has once started they will extend their efforts to the regular liquor stores.

### THE CAUSE ELSEWHERE.

The Movement in New York State. POUGHEEPSIE, March 10, 1874. A large mass meeting of temperance people was held in the Heading church to-night. speakers took strong grounds in favor of the Ohio movement, but expressed doubts as to its practica-bility here.

ITHACA, March 10, 1874. The women's temperance movement is making steady progress here. Meetings are held daily for prayer and consultation; and to-day the first outdoor work resulted in a complete victory for the ladies. A committee called upon the druggists, all of whom signed the pledge not to sell intoxi-cating liquors as a beverage.

LOCKPORT, March 10, 1874. Despite the inclement weather, Good Templars' Hall was crowded last evening upon the occasion of the adjourned citizens' temperance meeting. Speeches were made by prominent business men and more feeling was generally manifessed than at the first meeting. A local temperance organization was formed and officers chosen, including an executive committee of ten gentlemen and five ladies for each ward. The resolutions adopted are condemnatory of the present Liquor law as recognizing the rum traffic. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

#### The Ladies of Dayton Again Subjected to Jeers and Insults.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 10, 1874. This has been another day of intense excitement. The crusaders marched this afternoon in three detachments of twenty each and stormed thirteen saloons on Fith and West Third streets. A large, turbulent rabble followed them from place to place, and the turmoil at times was almost deatening. The voices of prayer and song were frequently inaudible. Ribald jests were bandled about by the outside mob with indecent loud talk, and rough swearing crowds of beer drinkers pressed into and infested the saloons and drank as fast as they could, mocking the praying women with loud biasphemy and louder bacchanalian songs. Even women joined in the ribaldry. The women meekly bore these galling insults and persisted and prayed.

The band which went to West Third street passed the corporation line to the saloons where the veterans from the Soldiers' Home mostly congregate, and, being beyond police protection, were subjected to most shameful insults by "bummers,"

and, being beyond police protection, were subjected to most shameful insults by "bummers," who have no pecuniary interest in the saloons, but seemed to delight in their license to be as vulgar as blackguards can be.

As a matter of course the tendency of such infamous conduct is to infame the public mind. This was demonstrated to-night by the greatest temperance mass meeting yet held. Masses of people crushed into the First Presbyterian church auditorium until no standing room remained, then filled up the large Sunday school room, and then the lecture room. Many others went away disappointed, ulterly unable to see or hear. Prayer, praise and exhortation were going on in all these places simultaneously, and were maintained until a late hour. Insults which stung women to the quick were meekly reported, and the effect was to intensify the feeling and to make the crusaders more determined than ever. The police labor patiently and heroically to protect the women and preserve peace, but their task is difficult and delicate.

Work will be resumed to-morrow.

A telegram from Greenville, Darke county, announces the complete capitulation of the saloons, nineteen, of every kind, so that no liquor of any kind can be bought. This is the result of only two weeks' labor. The conquest is marveilous, Greenville being one of the most turbulent places in the valley. The town is blazing with enthusiasm. The temperance people are all amazed at their victory.

#### Opposition to the Praying Bands in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10, 1874. Sixty-two ladies, divided into five squads, labored in their crusade to-day with about the About forty places were visited but no signs.

tures were obtained to the dealers' pledge. At several places heretofore visited the saloon and grocery keepers frankly told the ladies that their grocery keepers frankly told the ladies that their visits were getting to be a nuisance, and must be stopped. At several places the ladies were refused permission to pray on the sidewalks.

The temperance mass meeting at the City Hall to-night was an immense affair, and more than the usual interest was manifested. The exercises consisted of short speeches by volunteers, both maie and female. A letter was read from Rufus Main, a prominent grocer, who has heretofore stoutly opposed the whole movement. He completely surrenders, and volunteers to sign the pledge not to sell any more liquor himself or rent any building

sell any more inquor imisell or rent any building to any one who will not piedge himself not to sell liquor on the premises.

A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature not to pass the bill now before them, which pro-vides for the removal of the present Police Com-

#### The Crusade in San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, March 9, 1874.

A large delegation of ladies, headed by Mrs. Allen, appeared before the Board of Supervisors to-night and presented a petition asking for an in-crease of the rate for licenses paid by liquor deal-ers. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 11-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For New England, brisk and occasionally light north to west winds, low temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasionally light snow will

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND LOWER LAKE RE-GION FRESH TO VERY BRISK NORTHWEST TO NORTH-EAST WINDS AND PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER, WITH INCREASING CLOUDINESS IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC

STATES. For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States cloudy and rainy weather. For the upper lake region and south over the Obio Valley and Missouri clear weather, low temperature and fresh to brisk northwest to north-

east winds. The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will fall.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Hebald Building:—

last year.....

## OBITUARY.

Chevaller Hugh Murray, of the Carlist

Army,
Information is received that the Chevaller Hugh Murray, an American officer, of the Papal Zonaves, who was wounded at Mentana, was killed while leading a battalion of Zouaves, in the cause of Don Carlos, at Manresa, on the 5th uit. He was a native of Canada. After ten years of service in Italy he was surrendered, with the rest of the Papal forces, on the capture of Rome, September Papai forces, on the capture of Rome, September 20, 1870. He left New York last August to join the Prince Don Allonso, brother of Don Carlos. Alfonso, some years ago, having joined the Papai Zouaves at Rome as a private, happened to have been under the command of Mr. Murray. Murray distinguished himself very much at the storming of Vich, in Catalonia, on the 8th, yth and 10th of January last. He was advanced to the grade of captain, and detailed to advanced to the grade of captain, and detailed to lead the assault on Manresa on the night of the 4th feat the assault on Mahresa of the fight of the star of February. It was in the flerce struggle inside the iortifications that he received the shot through the neart of which he died a lew hours after. He was always distinguished for an excess of courage under fire. A requiem mass is to be celebrated for the repose of his soul in St. Alphonsus' church.

### FIRE IN VESEY STREET.

A fire broke out last night on the top floor of No. 54 Vesey street, that caused a damage of \$1,500. The house was occupied by Mr. E. Hess, paper box maker, and Mr. Barnard Buddle, glassware dealer, Both firms are insured.

SPANISH-AMERICAN COURTESIES.

Admiral Case in the City of Havana.

VISITS AND SALUTES.

Captain General Jovellar and Staff on Board the Wabash.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER WABASH, HAVANA HARBOR, March 4, 1874. The visit of Admiral Case to this city has been in

every way satisfactory to the dignity of the United States and pleasant to the visitors. On the morning of the Wabash's arrivat, as soon as she was anchored, Colonel Cuerta, as the representative of Captain General Jovellar, made the usual visit of courtesy. The Spanish dag was saluted with twenty-one guns, which was returned from the Morro. The Spanish Admiral adoat was then saluted with thirteen guns, with the Spanish flag at the fore. This salute was returned, gun for gun, by the Arapiles, the flagship of the Spanish Admiral. In the afternoon Admiral Case and staff called upon the Captain General at his palace, and were courteously received. A visit was then made to the Admiral affoat, on the Arapiles, and they received the usual salute on leaving. During the day Consul General Hall paid a visit to the Wabash and was received with the usual honors. Late in the afternoon Admiral Case and staff took carriages and drove over the city, visiting the country seat and gardens of the Captain General. THE SECOND DAY.

Early on the afternoon of this day, Tuesday, Early on the alternoon of this day, Tuesday, March 3, Admiral La Rigada returned the official visit of Admiral Case, was received with the usual honors and given the usual salute on leaving, which was returned by the Arapies.

General Merelo, second in command of the island of Cuba, paid a visit of ceremony to Admiral Case. He was given a salute of seven guns on leaving the ship. Admiral Case received information that Capitain General Joreliar would pay a visit in person to the Wabash on Wednesday at twelve o'clock. The evening papers stated that Admiral Case tendered the invitation on his visit to the Captain General, the Admiral remarking to the Captain General, the Admiral remarking to the Captain General, the Admiral remarking to the Captain General, the respects to His Excellency, and it would give him great pleasure to pay the honors due to him on board of his ship.

VISIT OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The great event of this day was the visit of Captain General Jovellar. Agreeable to his engagement, the Captain General and staff embarked in his official barge at the Machino and was pulled off to the Wabash. The yards were manned as he approached the ship.

The Captain General was received at the gangway by Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, Commanderin-Chief North Atlantic fleet; Captain Samuel R. Franklin, commanding the Wabash; Commanderin-Chief North Atlantic fleet; Captain Samuel R. Franklin, commander G. W. Hayward, Executive Officer, and Lieutenant J. C. Soley, Fleet Lieutenant, and on the quarter, deck by all the officers of the ship in full dress uniform. The marine guard was drawn up on the port side of the quarter deck, and presented arms as the Captain General passed aff, the band, playing the Sanish national march. The party passed along the gun deck to the Admiral's cabin, and for about half an hour, during which the interview lasted, the champagne flowed ireely. March 3. Admiral La Rigada returned the official

rai's cabin, and for about half an hour, during which the interview lasted, the champagne flowed irecity.

The whole ship's company then went to quarters and the men were exercised at the guns. While the men were at quarters the Captain General inspected the ship. The suite included all the subordinates of the local government, and all were richly decorated. The party then passed up to the spar deck. There were the usual courtesies at the gangway, after which the Captain General and his staff stepped into the barge and started for the shore. The yards were mauned as the party went over the side of the vessel, and nineteen guns were fired as the barge pulled away. This sainte was returned from Morro Castle.

The Wabash was then put in readiness for saling at five o'clock.

NATIVE CURIOSITY EXCITED.

The visit of Captain General Joveliar to the American war vessel has been variously commented on. It is a very unusual occurrence for a Captain General to visit a loreign war vessel. Captain General bulce visited the iron-clad Monadnock in 1885, not as Captain General, but as Marquis of Castle Florit. Serrano visited a French war vessel at the time of the triple Mexican alliance. No other instances of this nature are remembered.

## A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Man Blown a Hundred Feet Into the Air-Partial Demolition of the Bing. hamton Water Works. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 10, 1874.

A terrific explosion occurred at the Holly Water Works, in this city, at haif-past eight o'clock this morning, one of the boilers bursting and almost demolishing the entire edifice. The chief engineer, ment and was blown in the air at least 100 feet. His remains were dreadfully mutilated. The fireman, William Courtney, received but slight injuries. The northern portion of the structure was totally demolished, the débris being scattered over a con siderable area. The engine was a double Cortes, or

siderable area. The engine was a double Cortes, or 150 horse power, with two boilers, one of which was blown into iragments and scattered with the general wreck. The concussion was feit over all the eastern portion of the city.

A large piece of a huge pipe, connecting the boilers with the calmney, and weighing two tous, was carried a distance of over 100 feet. The wails of the rear rooms of the building, where the boilers were located, were blown down even with the ground, not a vestige of them remaining.

The body of the engineer was found about sewenty-five feet from the place of the explosion, caught upon a fire hydrant.

The boler that exploided was apparently in excellent condition, and no cause can be found for the explosion. The Coroner is now investigating the matter.

he matter. The cause of the explosion is at present un

the matter.

The cause of the explosion is at present unknown. Great excitement prevails, all Binghamton being on the run for the cause of the disaster.

The wife of engineer Smith is prostrated with the terrible news of her husband's death and hes in a critical condition. Much inconvenience will result from this accident, as nearly the whole city and the several railroads entering here depend upon these works for their supply of water.

The city is at present without water, but the two boilers which are left will be put in operation as soon as the rubbish has been cleared away and the necessary repairs made, which the Superintendent thinks will take twenty-lour hours. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000. The Holly pumping machinery is not much injured. The waterworks are the chief dependence against fire, and the Mayor has called a special meeting of the Common Council to appoint a large special police lorce to patrof the streets and watch for fires. A very strong west wind is blowing.

### THE STRIKING ST. CRISPINS.

Good Feeling Between Men and Masters-Some of the Bosses Have Already Capitulated-The Strike Expected to End To-Day.

A HERALD report had some conversation vester day with members of the Council of the St. Crispin Society. A number of intelligent craftsmen were present and endorsed the views of their representatives. The views expressed yesterday by the men on strike coincide with those already reported in the HERALD. The men claim that they are not striking for higher wages; they merely ask to retain the rate of prices that ruled until the commencement of the present or late panic. They assert that during the duiness experienced in trade all through last winter manufacturers were suffered to make a temporary reduction of from eleven to twenty-five per cent on standard rates, with the tacit agreement that the old prices would be returned to at the beginning of March. As the bosses in many shops rejused absolutely to redeem their plighted words the hands left off work. Matters came to a crisis yesterday, when nine of the manufacturing firms accepted the conditions of their workmen, and others had promised to do the same. The names thus far reported of the houses who have consented to return to old prices are the Messrs. Lane, Baums, Nahley, Levi, Mela, Kern, Starks, Flynn and Rich. It is thought their to-day arrangements will be entered into with the remaining houses whose men are on the lockout. An excellent feeling seems to prevail between employers and employed, and both classes believe that the strike will virtually end to-day. For some days past Mr. Rich has distinguished his place of business by having a policeman stationed at his door, thinking that the men might interiere with parties entering his shop. No demonstration of any kind was made by the workmen, and they say that it was quite needless to have the luxury of a well paid policeman posted in front of Mr. Rich's little place, for that they never intended to interfere with him in any way. are not striking for higher wages; they merely ask

little place, for that they never intended to interfere with him in any way.

Nearly 500 men, distributed in small groups throughout the city, are reported to have turned out, and their representatives appear confident of having within themselves the means of prolonging the strike, should it become necessary. They hold no mass meetings or gatherings that are open to the press.